Chicago Tribune.

VOL. XX. CHICAGO, FRIDAY, JANUARY 18, 1867. NUMBER 224.

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PARTNER—Wanted—Special or active …

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Strayed and Stolen.

FROM EUROPE.

Latest Despatches by Ocean Telegraph.

Another Reform Demonstration Preparing in London.

Troubles Increasing Between Austria and the Hungarian Diet.

FROM WASHINGTON.

Meeting of the Republican National Executive Committee.

A National Democratic Convention Strongly Talked Of.

CONGRESS.

Senate—Further Debate on the Bill to Regulate the Tenure of Office.

House—Passage of the Legislative Appropriation Bill.

Further Consideration of Mr. Stevens' Reconstruction Bill.

FROM SPRINGFIELD.

Provisions Contained in General Hurlbut's Railroad Bill.

Legislative Action Looking to the Calling of a State Constitutional Convention.

The Legislature takes a Recess Until Tuesday Next.

Next Annual State Fair to be Held at Quincy.

Fearful Steamboat Disaster on the Mississippi.

One Hundred Persons Supposed to be Drowned.

FROM EUROPE.

BY OCEAN TELEGRAPH.

GREAT BRITAIN.

LONDON, January 17—Noon.

The Reform League are preparing another monster demonstration for the 11th of February.

AUSTRIA.

VIENNA, January 17.

HUNGARY.

PESTH, January 17.

The Hungarian Diet evinces a disposition to break their negotiations with Austria …

Latest Foreign Markets.

LIVERPOOL, January 17—Noon.

LONDON, January 17—Noon.

FROM WASHINGTON.

[Special Despatch to the Chicago Tribune.]

WASHINGTON, January 17.

THE PARIS EXPOSITION.

[From the New York Tribune.]

Mysterious Murder of a Young Lady—Dayton, Ohio.

[From the Sandusky (Ohio) Register.]

Fire at Marshall.

SECOND DESPATCH.

[Special Despatch to the Chicago Tribune.]

SPRINGFIELD, Ill., January 17.

STATE LEGISLATURES.

ILLINOIS.

[Special Despatch to the Chicago Tribune.]

SPRINGFIELD, January 17.

SENATE.

HOUSE.

FROM SPRINGFIELD.

[Special Despatch to the Chicago Tribune.]

SPRINGFIELD, Ill., January 17.

CONGRESSIONAL PROCEEDINGS.

WASHINGTON, January 17.

SENATE.

WISCONSIN.

[Special Despatch to the Chicago Tribune.]

MADISON, Thursday, January 17.

SENATE.

ASSEMBLY.

MICHIGAN.

[Special Despatch to the Chicago Tribune.]

LANSING, January 17.

SENATE.

HOUSE.

INDIANA.

[Special Despatch to the Chicago Tribune.]

INDIANAPOLIS, January 17.

SENATE.

HOUSE.

KANSAS.

[Special Despatch to the Chicago Tribune.]

TOPEKA, Kansas, January 17.

SENATE.

HOUSE.

TENNESSEE.

[Special Despatch to the Chicago Tribune.]

NASHVILLE, Tenn., January 17.

MISSOURI.

ST. LOUIS, January 17.

KENTUCKY.

FRANKFORT, January 17.

PENNSYLVANIA.

HARRISBURG, January 17.

NEW YORK.

ALBANY, January 17.

NEW JERSEY.

TRENTON, N. J., January 17.

MARYLAND.

ANNAPOLIS, Md., January 17.—In the Maryland Legislature to-day there was another joint ballot for United States Senator, but no election.

MEXICO.

Prominent Points in Possession of the Liberals—Large Numbers of Families Follow the Retiring French Troops—Movements of Opposing Forces—Bazaine's Circular to the French Troops.

SAN FRANCISCO, January 17.

No. 1,884.

[Third Cabinet Circular.]

To all Mexican Corps:

(A true copy.)

FROM CINCINNATI.

Ohio River Navigation—Damage to Steamers, Barges, &c.

CINCINNATI, January 17.

ANOTHER STEAMBOAT DISASTER.

Sinking of the Steamer Platte Valley Below Vicksburg—The Number of Drowned Placed at One Hundred.

MEMPHIS, January 17.

FROM NEW YORK.

Goods for the Paris Exposition—Another Heavy Snow Storm—Revenue Officers Resigned.

NEW YORK, January 17.

FROM CANADA.

Progress in the Fenian Trials—Two Other Prisoners Acquitted—Damage by Overflow—Dissatisfaction Among the Canadian Volunteers, &c.

[Special Despatch to the Chicago Tribune.]

TORONTO, C. W., January 17.

Election of United States Senator from Nevada.

SAN FRANCISCO, January 17.—The Nevada Legislature to-day elected James W. Nye United States Senator.

Fatal Accident from Blasting.

MINNEAPOLIS, Minn., January 17.

WAIT BROTHERS, Advertising Ag'ts, 120 Dearborn-st., receive advertisements for all the leading papers throughout the United States and Canadas.

Crosby Art Association.

Orders for Certificates by mail filled up to 10 p. m., Saturday, and registered and mailed before midnight. Direct to 28 Opera House.

The Drawing will commence precisely at noon on Monday next, the 21st inst.

The Skating Season.

CENTRAL PARK.

GRAND MOONLIGHT MASQUERADE AND FANCY DRESS CARNIVAL, TO-NIGHT.

The Park transformed into a Palace of Bewitching Splendor.

Ice the Finest ever Skated on.

THE FULL MOON

SOLDIERS' RELIEF FUND.

WASHINGTON SKATING PARK.

BENEFIT WEEK FOR THE Soldiers' Widows' and Orphans' RELIEF FUND.

OPEN THIS AFTERNOON AND EVENING.

BAND IN THE EVENING.

BRILLIANT MOONLIGHT.

MASQUERADE To-Morrow (Saturday) Evening.

PEALS OF LAUGHTER, AT THE FUN AT THE GRAND MASQUERADE AT THE CENTRAL TO-NIGHT.

OGDEN SKATING PARK.

BEAUTIFUL MOON! FINE ICE!

MASQUERADE ON THE 23D.

GRAND NATIONAL Skating Tournament, COMMENCING JANUARY 21, 1867, At Central Skating Park, PITTSBURGH, PENN.

Photographs.

A CARD—E. L. BRAND, of Photo…

Cartes de Visite, $1 per Dozen.

Gas Burners.

LIGHT! LIGHT! KEROSENE OIL GAS BURNER! Without Smell, Smoke or Chimney. SEE IT AT THE ADAMS HOUSE. A. B. SLOAN.

Lectures.

REMEMBER THE POOR.—The Rev. P. W. RIORDAN will lecture …

Artificial Flowers.

MLLE A. PONCELET, the only … ARTIFICIAL FLOWERS.

Clothing.

DOWN THEY GO.

DOWN GO PRICES ON CLOTHING

MY ENTIRE STOCK MUST BE SOLD BY FEBRUARY 20th.

And in order to make a general cleaning out of WINTER GOODS, I HAVE REDUCED THE PRICES Full 10 Per Cent Below Present Value, REGARDLESS OF COST.

This is not mere talk. The Prices will show that I am offering GREATER BARGAINS Than can be found at any other House in this City.

THE GOODS MUST BE SOLD, and the prices now marked on them in PLAIN FIGURES, cannot fail to make purchasers of every one visiting my establishment.

L. DeGraff

Corner State and Randolph-sts.

Hosiery.

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HOSIERY.

Ladies' Wool Hose,
Ladies' Cotton Hose,
Children's Wool Hose,
Children's Cotton Hose,
Men's Wool Hose,
Men's Cotton Hose,
Ladies' Wool Gloves,
Ladies' Berlin Gloves,
Children's Wool Gloves,
Children's Berlin Gloves,
Men's Cloth Gloves,
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Wool Shirts and Drawers,
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Hoods, Caps, Nubias,
Wool Yarns, &c.,

For sale at low prices by

SEYMOUR, CARTER & CO.,

22 LAKE-ST.

New Publications.

AN IMPORTANT SUBSCRIPTION work. D. APPLETON & CO., Nos. 443 and 445 Broadway, Have Nearly Ready for Publication, HISTORY OF THE NAVY DURING THE GREAT REBELLION. BY THE REV. CHAS. B. BOYNTON.

D. APPLETON & CO., New York.

Picture Frames.

READ THIS—Opera House Picture …

Dry Goods.

"CHEAPER STILL."

ROSS & GOSSAGE, 167 & 169 Lake-st., ARE NOW SELLING GOOD

ALL-WOOL FR'H MERINOS FOR 50 CENTS.

EXTRA QUALITY FRENCH MERINOS FOR 75 CENTS.

FINE EMPRESS CLOTHS FOR 75 CENTS.

Extra Quality do., $1.00.

RICH DOUBLE-WIDTH ALL-WOOL PLAIDS

For 75 cts.; former price $1.25.

Satin Plaids and Striped Valencia

For 25 cts.; former price 50 cts.

EXTRA QUALITY MOHAIRS

For 31 1-4 cts.; worth Five Shillings.

DOUBLE-WIDTH SILK AND WOOL FIGURED POPLINS

EXTRA QUALITY PRINTED ALL-WOOL MERINOS

For 75 cts.; worth $1.50.

$2.50 Dress Goods REDUCED TO $1.25.

$3.00 Dress Goods REDUCED TO $1.50.

WINCEYS REDUCED

From $1.50 to 75 cts. and $1.00.

And DRESS GOODS of every description REDUCED in this proportion.

White Flannels for 25 cts. per yard.

Heavy Twilled All-Wool Flannels at 30 cts.

White and Colored Blankets Reduced below Agents' Prices.

Cloth & Velvet Cloaks AT EXTRAORDINARY BARGAINS.

DOMESTIC GOODS

Of all kinds, by the yard, at the *Lowest New York Package Price.*

ROSS & GOSSAGE, 167 and 169 Lake-st.

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MONEY TO LOAN ON CHICAGO PROPERTY. WANTED.

MONEY! MONEY!—I have a few … LADIES OR OTHERS, …

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THE RICHMOND HOUSE, CHICAGO. $2.50 PER DAY.

R. SOMERS, Proprietor, LATE OF CITY HOTEL.

Business Cards.

UNDERWOOD & CO., General Commission Merchants, Cor. LaSalle and Washington-sts. CHICAGO. Grain, Flour, Seeds, Pork, Lard, Beef, Tallow.

WYETH & VANDERVOORT MALTING COMPANY, Nos. 2 and 4 Michigan-av. Manufacturers of Malt and Dealers in Barley and Hops.

GILBERT & FIELD, GENERAL COMMISSION MERCHANTS, 163 Washington-st.

WHOLESALE AGENCY OF PRICE BROS., BALTIMORE, Fresh Can Fruit, Cove Oysters, And Jellies.

Coal.

YOUGHIOGHENY COAL & COKE CO.

LACKAWANA COAL.

BEMO & LITTLE,

Patents.

GARD'S PATENT BRICK MACHINE.

General Notices.

GROUND OIL CAKE is the Cheapest Feed in the Market.

To Rent.

STORE TO RENT—

Partnership.

DISSOLUTION.

COPARTNERSHIP. MINER, SMITH & CO.

H. M. THOMPSON & CO.

DISSOLUTION.

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DISSOLUTION.—The …

PALMER, FULLER & CO.

Medical.

A FEW FACTS …

Clothes Mangler.

AMERICAN CLOTHES MANGLE Irons Clothes Without Heat.

NO EXPENSE FOR FUEL.

AMERICAN CLOTHES MANGLE CO.,

Machinery.

MERRITT & COUGHLIN, INDIANAPOLIS, INDIANA, DEALERS IN COTTON AND WOOLLEN MACHINERY, And Woollen Factory Findings.

ROLL CARDS

COTTON WARPS & CARD CLOTHING

For Sale.

MERCHANTS UNION EXPRESS STOCK.

MERCHANTS UNION EXPRESS STOCK.

Extract of Beef.

TOURTELOT'S EXTRACT OF BEEF, For Family Use. INVALIDS AND DYSPEPTICS.

Consignments.

CASH ADVANCES Made on Consignments of PROVISIONS & DRESSED HOGS

JOSEPH R. PHELPS,

SALTPETER.

To Rent.

Chicago Tribune.
DAILY, TRI-WEEKLY AND WEEKLY.
[illegible]
TRIBUNE CO., Chicago, Ill.

FRIDAY, JANUARY 18, 1867.

THE MILLIGAN CASE.

The extent to which the opinions of the Supreme Court of the United States, upon political and constitutional questions are binding upon Congress, and the people, is well settled both by political precedent and elementary writers.

The rule is thus stated by Mr. Dana in Note [illegible] Wheaton's International Law: [illegible]

Political precedents are equally decisive upon this point.

Thus the Supreme Court of the United States many years ago decided that the United States Bank was constitutional, but the people taking a different view of the question, decided otherwise, and the charter was not renewed.

The same Court solemnly declared as its opinion, that the negro was not a citizen, and had no rights which the white man was bound to respect. With this opinion Vallandigham, Jefferson Davis, James Buchanan, and Milligan concurred, but the people not feeling bound by it, have decided otherwise, and to-day the negro, by the will of the people, is clothed with the rights of a man and the privileges of a citizen.

One of the leading issues in the Presidential campaign of 1864 was the constitutionality of military arrests, trials and convictions. The people, by overwhelming majorities, decided the question in the affirmative and they will maintain the position thus taken, five Judges of the Supreme Court of the United States to the contrary notwithstanding.

Judge Davis well remarks in the opinion delivered by him, that no graver question than the one discussed by him was ever considered by that Court, but as going very far towards determining the moral effect which the opinion is entitled to exert, and its intrinsic merit, it is important to notice that he declares that "the decision of this question does not depend on argument or judicial precedent, numerous and highly illustrative as they are." This announcement is certainly a most extraordinary one. We had always supposed that the decision of questions propounded to Courts for their adjudication depended very much upon argument and precedent.

For it would seem clear enough that if it could be demonstrated by argument, that in time of war the power to make military arrests and to try and punish by military tribunals offences against the military power of the Government were absolutely necessary for the national safety, the decision of [illegible] questions as to the legality of such arrests, trials and punishments ought at least to depend upon, and be very greatly influenced by such argument.

And so, too, if such arrests, trials, and punishments were justified and sustained by judicial precedent, the decision of any particular case ought to depend somewhat, at least, on such precedents.

It is certain that so soon as it becomes generally understood that the decisions of the Supreme Court of the United States depend neither upon argument nor precedent, it will be well to abolish in that tribunal, at least, both these essential aids to the formation of correct conclusions.

The services of the bar will be no longer required, for the decisions of the Court will not depend upon argument, and the use of law books will be unnecessary, for the precedents which they furnish cannot influence the decision of that Court.

It will not be very difficult to determine the intrinsic merits of the decisions of a tribunal which depend neither upon reason nor precedent. The moral effect of such adjudications will be nothing, for there can be no intrinsic merits to support them, and lacking these essential elements, the decisions of the Supreme Court of the United States upon political and constitutional questions will have no greater weight with the people than the speeches of any private partisans upon the same subjects.

Of one thing we may be certain: That, although five Judges of the Supreme Court of the United States are ready to decide without argument or precedent, that the arrest, trial and conviction of fomenters of rebellion and plotters against the national safety by military tribunals in time of war is illegal, the people of this country will not come to such a conclusion without requiring much argument and a great deal of precedent.

The question was decided by the people in 1864. They gave their decision after hearing full argument upon both sides, and the decision which they rendered was influenced by, and depended upon, the arguments which were addressed to them and the numerous precedents, historical and judicial, with which they were made familiar.

That they are not bound to reverse that decision is obvious. That they will not feel inclined to do so, by reason of an adverse opinion entertained by five gentlemen who are Judges, is quite certain, when it is ascertained that such adverse opinion depended neither upon argument nor precedent, both of which a free people deem indispensable to the proper decision of any political question.

After advising us upon what the decision of this great question does not depend, the opinion, referring to the fact that our fathers "secured in a written Constitution every right which the people had wrested from power during a contest of ages," says that "by that Constitution and the laws authorized by it this question must be determined." Precisely. But as the question happens to be whether the Constitution authorizes such arrests and trials or not, it does not seem to be making very rapid progress in its solution, to answer it by saying that the question must be determined by the Constitution. On the one hand it is insisted that the Constitution, properly construed, does authorize such arrests and trials; on the other that it does not. And the Court, gravely advises both parties that whether the Constitution does or does not authorize such arrests and trials, depends not upon argument nor precedent, but upon the Constitution.

In this respect, the opinion is a reflex of that eminently respectable and conservative piece of verbiage, the Bell-Everett platform of 1860—"The Union, the Constitution, and the Enforcement of the Laws." The question then was, whether the Constitution, of its own force, carried slavery into the Territories, which Mr. Bell and his party answered by solemnly assuring us that they were "for the Constitution!"

If this question is to be determined by the Constitution, it is a constitutional question. But does the Supreme Court decide constitutional questions without argument? From the opinion of Judge Davis it would seem so. Do they decide them without reference to judicial precedent? They so declare; for they say that the decision of this question does not depend upon "judicial precedents, numerous and highly illustrative as they are." The people will, in the action which they take upon constitutional questions, be controlled by argument and governed by precedent. Five Judges of the Supreme Court of the United States have declared, in one case at least, that theirs will not be.

But as strong an evidence of the want of intrinsic merit, in the opinion under discussion, could be furnished is found in the extraordinary misconception which it exhibits of the grounds upon which the legality of military arrests and trials has been placed by all advocates of that position. Judge Davis says: "No doctrine involving more pernicious consequences was ever invented by the wit of man, than that any of its (the Constitution's) provisions can be suspended during any of the great exigencies [illegible]

[illegible] as Judge Davis has denounced. The Republican party certainly supported [illegible]. No such doctrine has ever been declared by its Conventions, nor maintained by its leaders. Indeed it has held precisely opposite grounds, and insisted that military arrests and trials in times of war were justified not by suspending any portion of the Constitution, but by [illegible].

Where, and by whom, did Judge Davis ever hear the doctrine advocated? He has evidently been [illegible] that this pernicious doctrine is, or ever has been, one of them.

The Ohio Vallandigham Committee sought to fasten this "pernicious doctrine" upon Mr. Lincoln in their letter of June [illegible] addressed to him, in which they say:

"The undersigned are unable to agree with you in the opinion you have expressed that the Constitution is different in time of insurrection or invasion from what it is in time of peace or public security."

In answer to this letter, Mr. Lincoln, after referring to the fact that it was in position and argument mainly the same as the resolutions of the Democratic meeting at Albany, New York, and referring them to his response to those resolutions, says:

[illegible]

In his letter of June 12, 1863, in answer to the Albany committee, Mr. Lincoln, in speaking of the clause in the Constitution relating to the suspension of the privilege of the writ of *habeas corpus*, says:

"It is the provision which specially applies to our present case. This provision plainly attests the understanding of those who made the Constitution, that ordinary courts of justice are inadequate to 'cases of rebellion'—[illegible]"

And again, referring to the resolutions of the Democratic meeting, which had been enclosed to him, he says:

[illegible]

Thus it is seen that Mr. Lincoln justified the arrest, trial, conviction and banishment of Vallandigham, not upon the "pernicious doctrine" of a suspension of the Constitution or any of its parts, but by the Constitution itself. He claimed and argued that the authority was derived from and existed by force of the Constitution, and never placed it upon the ground of its suspension. Nor was the "pernicious doctrine" of suspension urged in argument by the counsel for General Burnside upon Vallandigham's petition to be discharged upon a writ of *habeas corpus*. The theory of suspension was indeed broached by Mr. Pugh, the counsel for the petitioner, and distinctly repudiated by the counsel for the relator, who declared that the "rights so carefully enumerated in the Constitution, and so often referred to by learned counsel, are liable to be abridged under certain circumstances. The Constitution contemplates and provides for such abridgment. The abridgment is especially provided for in time of war." And in assigning his reasons for refusing the prayer of the petition, Judge Leavitt nowhere justifies his action upon the "pernicious doctrine" of a suspension of the Constitution, but says: "In time of war the President is not above the Constitution, but derives his power expressly from the provision of that instrument declaring that he shall be Commander-in-Chief of the Army and Navy."

The first resolution of the Republican platform adopted at Baltimore in 1864 declares "that it is the highest duty of every American citizen to maintain against all their enemies the integrity of the Union and the paramount authority of the Constitution and laws of the United States." Yet still, with a perversity of misrepresentation which is only equalled by the misconception displayed in this opinion, the Democratic Convention by its second resolution resolved that "After four years of failure to restore the Union by the experiment of war, during which, under the pretence of a military necessity or war power higher than the Constitution the Constitution itself had been disregarded in its every part, etc."

The charge that the war had been prosecuted under any pretence of a military necessity or war power higher than the Constitution, was as deliberately false as was its accompanying declaration that the war had been an experiment and a failure. The existence of any such "pernicious doctrine" as the suspension of the Constitution was solely in the lively imaginations of Copperhead orators and Conventions. The doctrine never existed in fact, and the charge that it was entertained is one among the many of the stale and worn-out slanders of the opponents of the war, which the country will be grieved and indignant to see repeated in an opinion of the Supreme Court of the United States.

Of what relevancy, then, is the discussion of a theory, however pernicious it may be, which no one entertains nor has entertained. It was, during the dark years of the rebellion, the principal stock in trade of rebel sympathizers at the North to charge upon the Administration of Mr. Lincoln violations of the Constitution. Unable to meet and answer the positions which he did take, and the reasons which he urged to the country for the course which he pursued, they charged upon him positions which he never assumed, and attributed to him arguments which he never employed. Prominent among these was the "pernicious doctrine of a suspension of the Constitution." Repudiating that doctrine as often as it was attributed to him, and justifying the legality of military arrests and trials upon constitutional grounds, he satisfied the country which his policy saved, and he secured from the people their emphatic and overwhelming endorsement.

Long before the war had closed, Seymour, and Pugh, and Wood, and Vallandigham had ceased their clamors about the suspension of the Constitution, and it would have been permitted to rust out, as a part of the discarded armory of Copperhead warfare, had it not been again seriously revived, and seriously combated by five Judges of the Supreme Court of the United States. If it affords them any amusement to combat that theory, well and good. Perhaps, so far as it cast as they engage in the discussion of political questions, they cannot be more harmlessly employed. But when they intimate or suggest that the administration of Abraham Lincoln, and the country which supported and sustained it, justified the arrest, trial and conviction of the aiders and abettors of treason in our midst upon any such ground, and base judicial action upon any such assumption, they are (unintentionally no doubt) guilty of a misrepresentation of facts, which the people will not be slow to detect and to resent.

Nor was this pernicious doctrine urged in justification of the arrest, trial and conviction of Milligan. For, in the opinion from which we quote, Judge Davis says: "But it is said that the jurisdiction is complete under the laws and usages of war." There is no suspension of the Constitution about this, for it can hardly be denied that in time of war the laws and usages of war are constitutional. If it is not constitutional to wage war according to the laws and usages of war, it cannot be constitutional to wage war at all, unless indeed it be to wage war *against and contrary to its laws and usages*, and that we respectfully submit is a more pernicious doctrine than that of a suspension of the Constitution. The usages of war are in time of war constitutional.

The laws of war are in time of war constitutional.

And hence in order to determine whether a particular act, done in time of war, is or is not constitutional, it becomes necessary to ascertain whether such act is or is not justified by the laws and usages of war. But in this immediate connection Judge Davis declares, "*It can serve no useful purpose to inquire what those laws and usages are, whence they originated, where found, and on whom they operate*; they can never be applied to citizens in States which have upheld the authority of the Government, and where the Courts are open and their process unobstructed."

The laws and usages of war are either constitutional, or they are not. If they are not constitutional it is unimportant to ascertain what they are. If they are constitutional in such a case as this of Milligan's, where it is claimed that his arrest, trial and conviction were in accordance with those laws and usages, it is extremely important to inquire what they are, for if the trial and conviction were justified by them, the constitutional question is settled.

The dilemma is this: *The laws and usages of war are either unconstitutional, or the constitutionality of Milligan's trial and conviction must be determined by them.*

We deem it unnecessary to argue the proposition that the Government of the United States being at war may constitutionally wage war according to its laws and usages, and a direct decision either way by the Supreme Court would not practically have any very serious effect upon the question.

Inquiries as to the origin of these laws and usages, and where they may be found, are necessary, in order accurately to determine what those laws and usages are. Such inquiries [illegible] discussion of any branch of law, and are constantly important in either case. There are many rules of the common law, which can be neither clearly understood nor correctly applied without a knowledge of their origin, the reasons which gave rise to them, and the cases to which they were originally applied.

These rules are found in elementary treatises and in books of reports, and their binding force is very much affected by the character of the writer, the standing of the Court, and the reliability of the reporter; and hence in deciding what the law is, inquiries as to where what is alleged to be law is found are of the utmost importance.

This is equally true with regard to inquiries in relation to the laws and usages of war. If it be claimed that a particular act is justified by those laws and usages, the origin of the alleged rule is vitally important, in order to determine its real meaning and application. And so, too, is it equally important to inquire where it is found. The five Judges of the Supreme Court do not probably intend to deny that there are "laws and usages of war," that volumes have been written upon the subject, of various degrees of merit and authority; that they have, from time to time been declared by treaties and recognized by the practice of civilized nations. To allege that those laws and usages have been changed, and their rigor softened, as civilization has advanced, proves nothing to the point, for year by year the barbarities of the common law have been either annulled or modified. The trial by wager of battle, and hanging for larceny, were among its earlier features. But in addition to all this, it is stated in the opinion that it can serve no useful purpose to inquire *on whom those laws and usages operate*.

If upon a careful study of the subject it should be found that in time of war its laws and usages operated on just such men as Milligan, the inquiry would seem to be very important. How are we to ascertain on whom those laws and usages operate, except from the laws and usages themselves? If it be true that they are in time of war constitutional, then the cases in which they operate *must all be determined by those laws*. It would be absurd to say that in time of war its laws and usages might be called into existence, and yet at the same time their nature, the extent of their application, the cases in which, the places where, and the persons over whom they might be made to operate *should be determined by civil laws*.

Whether those laws and usages applied to such a case as Milligan's, can only be determined by *those laws and usages*. If they did apply to such a case as this, then his arrest, trial and conviction were constitutional, unless as we have already said, the laws and usages of war are unconstitutional. If that be so, we are the most helpless nation on the face of the earth.

The reason assigned by Judge Davis for holding that "it can serve no useful purpose to inquire what those laws and usages are," &c., is that "they can never be applied to citizens in States which have upheld the authority of the Government, and where the courts are open and their process unobstructed."

It is difficult to perceive how the Court could decide that the laws and usages of war could not be applied to certain classes of people, unless some inquiry were made concerning those laws and usages, and some knowledge had of them.

For we can only ascertain to what cases certain laws are applicable by an examination of those laws. We would not, for example, consult the law with reference to promissory notes in order to determine whether the laws regulating divorces had application to any particular individual or individuals. Nor would we examine the laws of real estate in order to determine whether the statutes against larceny applied to a particular person charged with an offense for the commission of that offence. In order to determine whether a capias could issue for the arrest of a person charged with the commission of a fraud, we would not be very likely to derive much information by examining the laws and usages of war, and if the question happened to be, whether a person in time of war had made himself amenable to military trial and punishment, we would not in all probability seek its solution from those laws which relate simply and alone to times of profound peace.

A decision that the laws and usages of war do not apply to particular persons, if made without any examination or knowledge of those laws and usages, is absolutely worthless.

Five Judges of the Supreme Court declare that they did not apply to Milligan, and at the same time say that it can serve no useful purpose to inquire on whom they *operated*. If they *operated* on Milligan, it is perfectly certain that they applied to him. The opinion holds, however, that they did not apply to him; and also holds that it is unimportant to inquire whether they *did* apply to him or not.

Deeming the inquiry unimportant it is to be presumed that they never made any, and if they never inquired how happens it that they know?

The knowledge is not derived from argument, for the decision of the question does not depend upon argument.

Nor from precedent, for it does not depend upon precedents.

Nor from inquiry, and examination of the subject, for the inquiry is unimportant.

Nor from knowledge, because without argument, precedent, inquiry or examination they could have no knowledge.

It is a clear case of instinct!

The laws and usages of war as affecting the question of the legality of Milligan's trial being thus steadily ignored in the opinion, we will undertake to show in a future article, the legality of military trials *under the Constitution*.

THE AGRICULTURAL COLLEGE FUND.

The State Senate, on Wednesday, by a vote of seventeen to eight, declared in favor of the indivisibility of the Agricultural College Fund. We hope this vote is indicative of the purpose of the Legislature to apply that fund in the only way in which it can be legitimately and properly applied, namely, to the establishment of a single institution, which will be worthy of Illinois, and a fitting acknowledgment of the bounty of the Government. The idea is entertained by some that under the act of Congress two or more institutions might be founded, in one of which should be taught agriculture, in another the mechanic arts, or some particular mechanic arts, while still other kindred branches could be taught in the other institutions. But we do not think the act of Congress will bear any such construction. It provides that the proceeds arising from the sale of the donated lands shall be invested in stocks of the United States, or of the State, or some other safe stocks, yielding not less than five per centum upon the par value of said stocks; and the money so invested shall constitute a perpetual fund, and the interest shall be inviolably appropriated "to the endowment, support and maintenance *of at least one college where the leading object shall be* * * * *to teach such branches of learning as are related to agriculture* AND *the mechanic arts*." If words can convey a definite meaning, this certainly means that at least one institution shall be endowed and supported, wherein all the branches named shall be taught. The law does not say that one or more institutions shall be endowed, the leading object of which shall be to teach branches related to agriculture *or* the mechanic arts; but it explicitly requires that *one* shall be endowed and maintained wherein *all* these branches shall be taught. The words "at least" simply mean that unless one such institution is so endowed and maintained, the State shall not be entitled to the benefits of the act. In this law, Congress said to the States: "It is desirable that you shall establish institutions for the promotion of agriculture and the mechanic arts. We will give to you certain lands, which will be sold to aid in this work. But if you do not establish *one* institution at the least, in which all these branches are taught, then you will forfeit your claims to a share of these funds." Congress, of course, does not object to the establishment of two, or three, or a hundred Agricultural Colleges, or Mechanical Colleges, if a State is able and willing to establish them. But it does insist and require that a State shall have at least one in which all the branches mentioned in the act shall be taught.

It is difficult to see how words could be made plainer, or language employed to express a requirement more clearly. The evident purpose of the words "at least one college where the leading object shall be," &c., was to prevent the very measure contemplated by those who pretend that the fund may be legally divided up among different institutions. It would seem that the framers of this bill had this very scheme in their mind, and meant effectually to prevent it. And so they said that in order to avail itself of this fund a State should endow and maintain at least one institution in which these interesting and useful branches shall be taught—an institution where the leading object shall be to cultivate knowledge of agriculture and the mechanic arts. We believe that such is the only fair construction of the law. That such are its spirit and purpose, there can be no doubt whatever. The only object Congress could have had in view in enacting it was to [illegible] in the various States the endowment, support and maintenance of institutions devoted to the branches designated—institutions where these branches should be the great distinguishing features [illegible] Congress authorized a State to support a Professor of Agriculture in one college, and of one mechanic art in another, and still another [illegible]

[illegible] other, would be to accuse it of folly. It had no such frivolous measure in view. It sought to promote these special branches of learning by the establishment of great and enduring institutions, that should be made Universities of Agriculture and the Mechanic Arts. It is within the power of the Legislature to [illegible] an institution [illegible] the Senate is most gratifying, and we hope conclusive of the purpose of that body not to permit the Agricultural College Fund to be diverted to other than its legitimate uses.

EMANCIPATION IN BRAZIL.

In a recent article on the emancipation of the Crown slaves of Brazil, we expressed the hope that Don Pedro had taken this step mainly for the purpose of preparing the public mind for a general policy of emancipation throughout the Empire. A Southerner, who, very likely, is interested in some one of the many Brazilian emigration schemes so popular in the South a year ago, writes to the Georgia *Constitutionalist*, intimating that the Emperor has not emancipated all the Crown slaves, but only about two hundred and fifty, on condition that they should enlist in the army, and that he took this step, not from any hostility to slavery, but in the hope of stimulating wealthy planters to follow his patriotic example. The editor of the *Constitutionalist*, in reply to the communication, states that he was a resident of Rio Janeiro, several years ago, and that then he was made acquainted with "the well-known 'hostility of the Emperor to the peculiar institution.'" He further reiterates his opinion that the Emperor's emancipation of his own slaves is only the beginning of the end, an assertion which, he declares, finds confirmation not only in his personal observations in Brazil, "but from the history of all countries similarly exposed to agitation at home and abroad." He also believes that George Washington and John Randolph did more, indirectly, to strengthen abolition in this country than is generally supposed; that "their death-bed emancipation of bondsmen was a key note for Northern philanthropy, and that a tune was played upon it which bids fair to swell into perpetual chorus." He then inquires forcibly, "if examples of this kind have borne such prolific fruit in this land, how should Brazil hope to [illegible] the action of the Emperor?" It thus appears from the testimony of this Southern editor, who cannot certainly be suspected of partiality for abolition doctrines, that the Emperor of Brazil has for several years been personally an abolitionist. Such being the fact, it is rendered almost certain that for a long time he has been revolving in his mind some scheme of emancipation throughout his dominions, and that he has deferred the act of justice to the slaves of his own household until the time should come for its inauguration. The opinion we formerly expressed, therefore, that some great measure looking toward universal liberty might be expected from the Emperor, is greatly strengthened. The "perpetual chorus" of freedom in this country, of which the *Constitutionalist* thinks Washington and Randolph struck the key note, has evidently been raised in the dominions of Don Pedro, and it is to be hoped that the imperial authority will be exercised for the accomplishment of speedy and unconditional emancipation.

THE GAS QUESTION.

The adjourned meeting of the Common Council is to be held this evening, when the People's Gas Bill comes up for disposition. This measure has now been before the Common Council more than a week, and nearly one third of the session of the Legislature has passed, and it is not yet disposed of. This matter is regarded by the whole community with the greatest interest. Among the 2,500 signers to the petition for the approval of the bill are the following:

Col. R. B. Mason,	J. Y. Scammon,
Hon. Thos. Drummond,	Hayward, Castledge & Moore,
[illegible]	[illegible]

Are not these gentlemen, who are among our leading citizens and largest property holders and business men, capable of forming a judgment upon this question, and of voting intelligently with respect to the proposed measure? Do the Common Council think the people cannot be trusted to decide this matter for themselves? Will the people be satisfied to have the Common Council prevent them from voting upon this measure? We trust the matter will be acted upon to-night, and the bill approved without further delay.

IMPORTANT DECISION.

The United States Court of Wisconsin has just disposed of a bill in equity in the case of the town of Beloit against Morgan, brought for the purpose of having the bonds issued by the town in aid of the Racine Railroad declared void. The Court dismissed the bill, which, of course, affirms the validity of the bonds. Judgment for interest on these bonds had been obtained in the Supreme Court of the State several years since. The town ever since has taken care not to have a full Board of Supervisors, to levy a tax to pay the interest on the bonds; and the Supreme Court of the State having decided that without such full Board no mandamus can issue, it follows that the party's remedy at law is exhausted, and a suit has now been commenced in the United States Court on a judgment against the town, and some ten or fifteen of its wealthiest farmers, to collect the judgment by selling the farms at public auction. If this suit is sustained, defaulting towns and cities will soon pay this kind of indebtedness and do justice to the innocent purchaser of their promises.

☞ We observe that a resolution has been introduced into the Minnesota Legislature calling on Mr. Norton to resign his seat in the United States Senate. If Norton had not been as thick-skinned as Doolittle, he would have taken the hint immediately after the November election, when the people of the State he misrepresents called on him so loudly to make room for a better man. As it is, there is no probability that he will resign, even on the invitation of the Legislature. He has over four years to serve yet, and he knows it is his last chance of holding an office—that as soon as his term expires he will sink into the obscurity from which he never deserved to be lifted. Like Doolittle he will hang on as long as possible, and then drop forever.

MISCELLANEOUS NEWS.

In Manchester, N. H., a man named Heath, a few days ago, had a quarrel with a milliner named Miss Bella, originating in jealousy. In the height of his passion he drew a revolver and shot at her. The ball struck the metallic portion of her corset and glanced off without doing any harm.

Robinson, the negro arrested for criminally assaulting a child fourteen years of age and a lady of seventy-one, in Dracut, Mass., last week, has been identified as the same person who attempted a gross crime on the person of a clergyman's wife (Rev. D. A. Wasson's), in Somerville, a few weeks ago.

At Taunton, Mass., a few days since, some scoundrel stabbed in the hips and sides all the horses tied around the city square.

A "wife agency" is in operation at Cleveland, Ohio. It is conducted on the employment-agency system, the prices ranging from $1 to $10.

A woman in London bruised her liege with a poker, because he would not bring his wages home.

An association of ladies has been formed in Memphis for the purpose of raising funds to erect at Memphis or some designated spot, a magnificent church edifice to the memory of the fallen Confederate dead, whose columns and mural tablets shall be inscribed with the names of all such which may be furnished by auxiliary societies throughout the Southern States.

Thirteen thousand vessels passed eastward, and seventeen thousand westward, through the Delaware and Raritan Canal, during the past season.

Governor Chamberlain says that Maine lost ten thousand men in the war, and had twenty-five thousand of her sons hopelessly disabled from disease or wounds received in battle.

The central monument at the Gettysburg National Cemetery is to be a white marble shaft, forty-seven feet high, with statues, the whole to cost nearly $50,000.

Religious-minded people will find material of interest in the following *résumé*: The average value of the [illegible] Baptist churches in the United States in 1860 was $1,700; of the [illegible] Methodist churches, $2,000; of the 5,061 Presbyterian churches, $5,000; of the [illegible] Congregational churches, $6,000; of the 2,550 Roman churches, of the 2,145 Episcopal churches, and of the 410 Dutch Reformed churches, $10,000; of the [illegible] Unitarian churches, $17,000; and of the 22 Mormon churches, $41,570.

The exceedingly savage name of a new Texas weekly newspaper, intended to instruct the population of that curious State, is said to be the *Bowie Knife Blade*.

During eight months of last year steam engines to the value of $5,000,000 in gold, were exported from Great Britain to foreign countries, chiefly to Russia, and Egypt.

[illegible]

FROM SPRINGFIELD.

Important Meeting at the State Capital.

Vigorous Agitation of the Proposed Improvements.

The Enlargement of the Illinois and Michigan Canal—Important Letter from Superintendent Gooding.

The Cost and Advantages of the Improvement.

Joe Forrest on the Rampage.

[Special Correspondence of the Chicago Tribune.]

SPRINGFIELD, Ill., January 16.

The great Canal projects which have so largely occupied the public mind in this State for the past year, are receiving much attention. Intelligent and earnest representatives of the different projects—the enlargement of the Illinois and Michigan Canal, the construction of the LaSalle and Rock Island Canal, and the improvement of the Rock River—are here, and display much activity and interest in their own proposed improvements. All of them are laboring assiduously with the members of the General Assembly, who seem disposed to accept and act upon the views presented to them. The new Committee on Internal Improvements, which is to have these projects under consideration, is a unit in the right direction, and, if such a thing be possible, will devise the ways and means by which the State shall have the benefit of these great improvements.

A meeting of the friends of the canals was held at the Leland House last night. The attendance was very large and the speeches of a character to convey the greatest amount of information. Every speaker talked in earnest, and pledged the cordial support of the community which he represented in favor of the proposed improvements. Major Allen, of Genesco, presided, and Captain T. J. Robinson acted as Secretary.

The first speaker was J. D. Whiting, Esq., of Bureau. He spoke at some length, and very much to the point. The pith of his views are embodied in the following suggestions for future action:

1. A two mill tax.
2. Application to Congress for an appropriation of six million dollars to enlarge the Illinois and Michigan Canal, and extend the same to the Mississippi at or near Rock Island, and to improve the navigation of the Illinois and Rock rivers. The grant shall be asked from Congress on the express condition that the State shall accept the trust and pledge herself to add enough to construct the works, and to give the Federal Government free use of them forever for military purposes.
3. The Legislature to pass an act allowing the State to make a loan of six millions of dollars,—which loan must be submitted to the people of the State for their ratification, in accordance with section 37 of article 3 of the Constitution of the State—this submission to be contingent on the appropriation by Congress of the six millions of dollars, as indicated above.
4. The appointment of two Commissioners—say Governor Oglesby and a good man from Chicago—to proceed to Washington and solicit the favorable action of Congress, a sufficient sum to be appropriated, to pay the necessary expenses of the Commissioners.
5. Prompt action be taken to stimulate Western States Legislatures to urge upon Congress favorable action.

Mr. Whiting was followed by Mr. G. W. Minier, of Tazewell; Mr. Billings; L. L. Bond, Representative from Cook; W. C. Stacey, Representative from Bureau, and Chairman of the Committee on Internal Improvements; H. M. Bacon, Representative from Cook; B. N. Stevens, who read a letter from William Gooding, Superintendent of the Illinois and Michigan Canal, and universally acknowledged as the father of the canal system in this State. The following is

MR. GOODING'S LETTER:

CANAL OFFICE, LOCKPORT, Jan. 5, 1867.

B. N. Stevens, Esq.:

DEAR SIR: Your letter of yesterday has this moment reached me, and, although I am by no means well, and may not make myself intelligible, I hasten to respond at once that you may see that I feel an undiminished interest in the subject of your letter.

[illegible]

Speeches were also made by Mr. Prettyman, of Pekin; Wm. H. Van Epps, Esq., of Dixon; Major Allen, of Genesco; Mayor Bowen, of Joliet, and Joseph Utley, of Dixon. [illegible]

Continuous meetings upon this subject will be held here, and all information which will be necessary for the Internal Improvement Committee to form a correct judgment, will be afforded.

Mr. Joseph Utley, in his speech, produced some figures which will prove of deep interest. Mr. Utley is from Dixon, and, while strongly in favor of all the projects contemplated, more particularly represents the Rock River improvement interest. According [illegible]

[illegible] 100,000—a gain of 38,667, or 37 per cent in five years. The same ratio of gain to the grain product would be [illegible] bushels. The total valuation in 1864, in the six counties, was [illegible], and in 1865, [illegible]; gain in one year, [illegible]. There are 4,250 miles of river front between the State line and the mouth of the river. Taking a width of six miles on each side of the river, would embrace 1,800,000 acres. The most moderate estimate given an additional value of $5 to each acre, if those contemplated improvements are carried into effect. This would give an increased valuation to the counties named of $9,070,000. The increased valuation that they would give to the products of the counties would be in a greater ratio than the increase in the valuation of the land. The products in these counties during the year 1865, foot up [illegible]. Ten per cent at least would be added to these products if the Rock River improvements were carried into effect.

JOE FORREST ON THE RAMPAGE.

Joe Forrest is writing letters to the Chicago *Times*, principally devoted to puffing Joe Forrest. Nevertheless, Joe has made one or two digressions from the main subject of his correspondence, which have been amusing. For instance, he scalped Charley Wilson during the Senatorial fight—not much of a feat, to be sure, but still it was done with Pawnee dexterity. Joe says that he was political editor of the *Journal* in 1864-5, while Charley was in Europe. This reminds me of a story which the former editor of the *Journal*, Dick Wilson, used to tell. Dick said that one day he wanted to go out shooting ducks, and he left particular instructions with Joe how to manage the *Journal* during his absence. He told Joe not to meddle with politics, but to write one editorial on the subject of the Pork Trade of Chicago, its growing importance, etc. Richard returned from his shooting sooner than he expected—just in time to stop the paper from going to press with a long editorial on "The Deleterious Effects of Fat Pork on the Human System." Dick said that Joe had got hold of a number of the *Dublin University Magazine*, in which this subject was treated pathologically, chemically and historically, and he had adapted it to the columns of the *Journal* as being the nearest thing to the Pork Trade of Chicago, concerning which he could find any authoritative data.

Nevertheless, Joe is a good fellow, albeit rather giddy and noisy. He worked hard for Trumbull, and, in so doing, exposed himself to an attack of the "big head." He will get over this by-and-by, and be ready for the next rough-and-tumble that comes off.

TREATMENT OF THE INSANE.

An Argument for the Repeal of an Unwise and Unjust Statute.

Letter from Hon. E. S. Williams to Lieutenant Governor Bross.

The following letter, urging a repeal of the statute in relation to the insane and the manner of their commitment to the Asylum, has been addressed to Lieutenant Governor Bross by Hon. E. S. Williams, Judge of the Circuit Court of Cook County:

CHICAGO, January 17, 1867.

Hon. WILLIAM BROSS, Lieutenant Governor, &c.:

DEAR SIR: Allow me to invite your attention to a law passed by our last Legislature, upon the 16th of February, 1865, in relation to the insane, and the process by which they are committed to the Asylum.

I am so fully convinced of the desire of our legislators to extend human rights, and alleviate human miseries, that I believe it will only be necessary to call their attention to this act to secure its prompt repeal. In an age when so much is done by legislation in favor of oppressed and distressed humanity, I can hardly conceive how an act so cruel in its workings, could have found a place among our statutes; and I am glad to be informed that such a law exists nowhere else. When, however, I call to mind the great pressure of public business during the closing days of the last session, I can readily believe that the act was passed through inadvertence, and its objectionable feature escaped notice. By referring to the act, you will you perceive that, under it, no insane person can be committed to the Asylum without having been brought in person into court, and compelled to remain there while a jury is empanelled, witnesses sworn and examined, the formalities of a trial gone through with, and a verdict rendered in their presence. No matter what the character of the insanity, or the sex or condition in life of the insane; no matter whether the person demented be sick in body as well as diseased mentally; no matter whether keenly sensitive or excitable, or singularly inanimate and obtuse—only one course can be pursued.

The poor maniac, sick or well, shrieking with frenzy or shivering with fear, must be arrested as a felon, must be forced to come into a public court room, before a Judge and a jury; must be constantly attended by a Sheriff; must be confronted with witnesses, and subjected to a trial, often protracted, and conducted, perhaps, in the presence of a curious and gaping crowd of unsympathizing spectators. In a large class of cases such a proceeding is the greatest possible inhumanity, not only to the poor demented victim, but to the afflicted relatives. In another large class of cases, the insanity, though palpable to friends and to the medical practitioner, cannot so readily be detected by a stranger, and the demented person has sufficient cunning to impose upon a jury. Or, perhaps, an artful lawyer succeeds in procuring a disagreement of the jury. In either event, commitment can be had, and the insane person is thrown loose upon the community, perhaps to commit homicide in the first outburst of mania. My own experience in reference to a near relative, who was recently committed to the Asylum at Jacksonville, has led me keenly to appreciate the cruelty of the law; while I have reason to feel the most sincere gratitude to the Judge, Jury, Sheriff and friends who so kindly and courteously assisted me in enforcing it. But the experience of others may be very different from my individual experience.

I am told that where the examination is protracted more than one day, the poor maniac is sometimes obliged to pass the intervening night in the county jail. What else could the Sheriff do in such a case but to incarcerate the prisoner, whether male or female? No language of my own can so clearly depict the evils of this law, as they have been presented in the following extract from the last report of Dr. McFarland, the learned and experienced Superintendent of the Asylum at Jacksonville. Fearing that in the press of their public labors that report may not have received from our legislators the attention which its merit demands, I beg leave to quote from it as follows:

"When it is reflected by any thinking person in how vast a majority of instances it must be that the most secret are sustaining the tender relations of brothers, sisters, sons, daughters, parents, to the case, appear as cruel prosecutors—what antagonisms of the most painful nature are wantonly engendered—what violations of decency, and other of decency—what outrage upon mental and physical suffering, must be the inevitable consequence of the process, when, the stern forms of reprobation are applied [illegible]"

[illegible]

I am confident that you will sympathize with those poor unfortunates who have lost the light of reason, and will aid in the effort to secure a repeal of a law so odious in its provisions. I trust that it will not be long that Illinois shall retain the bad distinction of being the only State which has such a law upon its statute books.

Hoping that you and many of our Senators and Representatives may see it your duty to aid in securing the repeal of the law of 1865, and that success may attend your united efforts, I remain, E. S. WILLIAMS.

Destructive Conflagration.

[Marshall (Mich.) Correspondence (Jan. 16) of the Detroit Free Press.]

A terrible and destructive conflagration occurred in this city last night, consuming the extensive and valuable steam flouring mills of H. J. Perrin, Esq., located on Kalamazoo River, in this city.

The fire was first discovered about midnight, but owing to the distance of the mills from the center of the city, about three-quarters of a mile, and the delay in giving the alarm, the fire had been in progress for a considerable time before any available, at which time the flames had gained such advantage that salvation was out of the question. The fire engines were badly out of repair, and for more than half an hour after their arrival were entirely useless, so that the devouring element had everything its own way throughout. A large amount of grain, and feed was stored in the mill, all of which, with considerable amount of flour, is wrapped in the loss. The cause of the fire is wrapped in perfect mystery, as the flames were first seen in that part of the mill farthest from any machinery, at the second story.

The total loss will not fall short of [illegible] on which there was a partial insurance in the following companies: Underwriters', Metropolitan, Home, North American, Manhattan, and International, of New York; [illegible]

EUROPE.

Address of the Italian Senate to the Throne.

Napoleon's and Victor Emanuel's Speeches at their New Year's Receptions.

The Eastern Question.

Letter from Garibaldi on Turkish Despotism.

The Great Fire at the London Crystal Palace.

ITALY.

Address of the Italian Senate to Victor Emanuel.

The following is the address, in reply to the speech from the throne, voted by the Italian Senate on the 28th ultimo:

SIRE: [illegible]

A Revolutionary Manifesto.

The Italian papers publish the following manifesto, copies of which, printed by the Republican press, covered the walls of Rome on December 16:

[illegible]

December 18, 1866.

Victor Emanuel's Speech at his New Year's Reception.

At a reception given on New Year's Day by King Victor Emanuel to a deputation from the Italian Parliament, in Florence, his Majesty thanked the Senators and Deputies for the sentiments of perfect devotedness which they expressed in their name, and in the name of the country. The King said:

[illegible]

THE CRYSTAL PALACE FIRE.

The Alhambra and Assyrian Courts Destroyed—Loss Estimated at One Million Dollars.

The fire at the Crystal Palace in London on the 30th ult. was briefly announced in a despatch by the Cable. The London journals received by the steamer Manhattan bring full particulars of the disaster. The loss was very serious. The tropical department was destroyed, including the Indian, Egyptian, Alhambra, Assyrian and art courts, with nearly all their contents. The damage is estimated at a million dollars. The *Daily News* and *Times* describe the fire:

THE FIRE.

"At 1:20 p. m. a policeman walked round the courts at the tropical end of the palace, and everything seemed to be quite safe, and there was not the slightest smell of fire noticeable. At two o'clock, or a few minutes before that hour, a fire was found to be raging in the neighborhood of the lecture-room. The flames spread with astonishing rapidity to the reading room and to the adjacent courts, and dense masses of smoke soon filled the whole of the tropical department, which is separated from the rest of the building by an immense canvas screen. The inhabitants of the neighborhood soon saw that something was amiss in the palace. Several gentlemen left their houses and hastened to the building, but for at least half an hour those inside would not admit any one—perhaps they did not hear the shouts and calls at the entrance doors.

"At length, however, a little before three o'clock, some dozen gentlemen got in. When they entered they found the fire making terrific progress; flame and smoke filled nearly the whole of the tropical wing, and began to enter the rest of the building by means of the galleries. The roof of the end where the fire raged had become red hot, and threatened to fall in every moment. We are informed by some of those who had gained admittance at the hour stated that they found only three persons in the palace—a gardener, a policeman, and the attendant on the birds and monkeys. The palace fire engine was just being got ready to work; the hose was being shaken out. None of the chief officers were on the spot; it being Sunday, they were at their own homes. The gentlemen at once took it upon themselves to act with a view to save the building from destruction. They went outside and invited some eighteen or twenty navvies who were loitering about to come in and work. The men readily agreed, and in a few minutes the whole body of volunteers had provided themselves with crowbars and other implements from the tool house, and they at once set to work to tear up the flooring of the palace outside the screen, so as to prevent the flames rushing along the screen, which was scorched, catching fire, and setting the Handel orchestra and the theatre in a blaze.

"The gigantic Christmas tree was cut down and removed. A number of the stalls were demolished, and everything of a description likely to burn was removed as far as possible from the screen. The panels of deal which formed the back of the gallery facing the road were smashed away as fast as the men could ply their crowbars, but the flames set them on fire so fast, that the men had a long time to keep retreating and demolishing as they went. At half-past three o'clock the end of the building gave way; the roof fell in as far as the north transept, and the flames shot up in a mass. The effect of this was very serious, and if the wind had not been blowing away from the central transept, nothing could have saved the whole palace from immediate destruction. As it was, so great was the body of flame that the lofty water tower was ignited, and continued to burn until after eight o'clock last night.

THE ANIMALS.

"The appearance of the burning end of the palace at this moment was indescribably beautiful. The flames played along the red-hot girders in fantastic wreaths, and suddenly the whole mass dissolved as if by magic, and gradually sinking, fell with a terrific crash. The main girders of the transept remained standing, and in the midst of their circling arches could be seen the colossal statues of the Egyptian Court with the flames leaping and playing around them. On the floor of this wing, the aviary and the collection of monkeys, &c., was kept. Efforts were made to rescue as many of these creatures as possible; one gentleman took out fifteen canaries, and let them [illegible]

THE LOSSES.

"The havoc caused in the Alhambra [illegible]

Assyrian Courts is most complete and scarcely less so in the Byzantine, immediately opposite. All three are dismantled, and present a lamentable sight. Of the Alhambra Court, erected and embellished under the superintendence of Mr. Owen Jones, and with which thousands must be familiar, little remains but the gilded walls, and these are blackened in places by the action of the fire and otherwise defaced. As will be remembered, it was a reproduction on a small scale of the far-famed Court of Lions, the Tribunal of Justice, the Hall of the Abencerrages, and the Divan of the Moorish palace of the Alhambra, situated on a hill above the city of Granada, in the south of Spain, the capital of the Moorish kingdom of that name. Passing through the central archway a fountain was seen supported by the lions that gave name to the court, and through the archway opposite the stalactite roof of the Hall of the Abencerrages, composed in the original of innumerable pieces." The Court of Lions, in the original, is one hundred feet long by fifty feet broad, or two-thirds of the length of the original. The columns were of the same height and size as those of which they were restorations, and the arches that sprang from them were also of the actual size of the originals.

"The Assyrian court was one hundred and twenty feet long, fifty feet wide, and had an elevation of forty feet. Its chief interest lay in its illustrating a style of art of which no specimen had, it is said, been before presented in Europe, and it was erected from designs by Mr. James Fergusson, assisted by Mr. Layard. The Byzantine court, on the opposite side of the nave, was a restored copy of a cloister of the Church of Santa Maria at Cologne, of the date of the close of the tenth century. The roof was beautifully decorated with Byzantine ornaments, and at one end was a recumbent figure of Richard Cœur de Lion, from Rouen, which has been but comparatively little injured by the fire. In the centre stood a marble fountain, an exact copy of one at Heisterbach, on the Rhine. That, too, has been but slightly damaged, as have also the recumbent effigies of Henry II. and his Queen, Eleonora; Richard I. and Isabella, wife of King John, copied from those of Fontevrault Abbey, the burying-place of the Plantagenets, and which are said to be the only copies in existence. The greater part of the court itself, however, with all its characteristic architecture and elaborate decoration, has been irreparably injured.

"With the library and reading-room perished a copy of the New Testament printed in 1851, for the then King of Prussia, and said to be unequalled as a specimen of Gothic typography. Twenty-five copies only of the book were printed when the type was broken up. Of these five existed in England—four now. The magnificent volume was the gift of the late King to the library of the palace."

THE EASTERN QUESTION.

A Letter from Garibaldi on the Despotism of the Turks.

General Garibaldi has addressed the following letter upon the Eastern question to a friend in London:

CAPRERA, December 19, 1866.

That I love England with the affection of a son you cannot doubt, and that it is ever the desire of my heart to see her in the first rank among nations is equally certain, but to caress the errors of her Ministers—to that I cannot lend myself. I repeat, therefore, to your statesmen that which I have stated to our own: Do well and you will receive praise; but to lavish praise on those who do evil is servile adulation, and I never flatter. [illegible]

FRANCE.

Napoleon's New Year Reception at the Tuileries—The Imperial Address to the Diplomats and Clergy.

At the reception held in Paris on the 1st inst., at the Tuileries, the Emperor addressed the following speech to the diplomatic body:

[illegible]

The Emperor, addressing the Archbishop of Paris, said:

[illegible]

PRUSSIA.

Reconstruction in Northern Germany—Remarkable Progress of Prussia.

[From the New York Evening Post, January 13.]

A German Parliament assembled in Berlin on the 15th of December. This body will aid in framing the organic law of the new North German confederation. The Southern German States, with Austria as their head, may form their own confederation; and the maps of each may have to be re-engraved for our atlases.

Prussia, it is well known, made immense strides during the past year in extending her own domain. The best idea of this, as well as of the strength of her commercial marine, will be gained by inspecting the tables which follow. They have been condensed from those trustworthy sources, Dr. Petermann's "Mittheilungen," and the "Hof Kalender," published at Gotha.

I.—PRUSSIA BEFORE 1866.

Territory.	Square Miles.	Population.
Prussia proper (boundaries by treaty of Vienna, 1815,)	91,249	19,160,000
Hohenzollern (ceded in 1849)	280	65,000
Jade Territory (bought from Hanover, 1853)	5	1,500
Grand-Duchy of Lauenburg (annexed 1865)	345	49,700
Total area before 1866	91,979	[illegible]
Prussian military forces in the fortresses of the old German Confederation		28,300
Total population before 1866		19,304,000

II.—PRUSSIA IN 1866, OR SINCE THE TREATY OF PRAGUE, 23D AUGUST, 1866.

Territory.	Area—Square Miles.	Population.
Prussia as above before 1866	91,979	19,304,000
Added in 1866.		
Hanover	12,330	1,923,500
Part of Electorate of Hesse	3,734	737,500
Duchy of Nassau (in part)	1,837	465,000
Free City (and territory) of Frankfort	37	90,000
Schleswig-Holstein	5,900	955,000
Slice of Bavaria, ceded	190	35,500
Slice of Grand Duchy of Hesse	342	75,500
	116,494	23,590,000
Increase in 1866	24,451	4,285,000

The figures are in round numbers. They are, in some cases, less than those of our gazetteers, but they are the official counts in the treaties of last year. It is well to know that some of the smaller cessions straighten out frontiers hitherto very crooked, and round off some corners in the puzzling geography of Germany. The idea might be carried out further with advantage and on a bigger scale. Why should there ever have been petty sovereigns ruling over spaces scarcely as large as Manhattan Island? such, for example, as His Excellency Prince "Reuss-Greitz-Lobenstein-Ebersdorf of Lichtenstein," whose military quota, to be furnished under the old German Confederation, has been calculated at one and six-tenths of a man?

III.—THE PRUSSIAN COMMERCIAL MARINE.

	Ships.	Tonnage.
Prussia before 1866	1,963	[illegible]
Add—Hanover	[illegible]	[illegible]
Schleswig-Holstein	2,837	151,767
	3,361	275,145
Prussia (1866)	5,326	677,353

But as she is in fact supreme in North Germany, we may as well set down to Prussia the numbers for the confederation, or as having 7,107 merchant vessels, with a tonnage of 1,238,719, by which she stands now the second State in Europe in her commercial marine. For in 1864 the total tonnage for Great Britain was 5,358,075, and for France 983,528.

The North German confederation has 850 miles of seacoast, with many good harbors. Kiel, in Holstein, and Geestemunde, near the mouth of the Weser, are first-class harbors for men-of-war; and at least five or six others can be made on the coast of Schleswig. Prussia according to a statement by the chief constructor of the British navy, has now purchased the most powerful iron-clad ever built in England—the frigate Fatikh, built for the Turkish Government [illegible]

If we add to this that the North German confederation has 80,000 good [illegible]

[illegible] for three years in the navy, and to belong to a reserve liable for nine years' service in time of war, we see what the naval and commercial power of Prussia may become now that consolidation gives the opportunity of development.

We close these statistics with the following historical items:

Sovereign.	Extent of territory—Sq. M.
Frederick I., A. D. 1713	[illegible]
Frederick William II. the Great (partition of Poland) 1797	[illegible]
(From which was taken in 1807, by Napoleon—peace of Tilsit)	[illegible]
Frederick William IV., 1857, as before given	91,979

These figures show to what a pitch of power and strength Prussia has risen at a single step.

THE SPIRIT OF REBELLION.

Generals Wise and Rosser on the Rampage—They Declare the Cause of the Rebellion not Lost—Wise Anxious to be Buried in a Gray Overcoat—The South "Sublimely Unconquered."

[Richmond (Va.) Correspondence (January 14) of the New York Herald.]

A large assemblage of citizens at one of the leading churches here was addressed this evening by Generals Rosser and Henry A. Wise on the subject of relief of the widows of Confederate soldiers. The addresses of both were warmly received and frequently applauded.

General Rosser said he was here as the champion of the cause of liberty and freedom, to awake the echoes of the country from North to South in behalf of the honored dead; to lay before you the claims of the widows and orphans of the numberless dead. Our duties to them are to do something for these helpless sufferers. He would decorate and erect monuments to our glorious dead; but we must not forget the living. We are entirely at the mercy of the conquerors, in whose hands is our fate, and who, instead of being magnanimous, are bitterly oppressive. I would have preferred to have died on the battle field, at the post of duty, as my worthy comrade and statesman, General Wise has said; but if we could ask the brave men who died for us what they would require, they would say, "Give our wives and our children bread." We must buy the charity of the world; we must go into the lottery business and offer a certain number of prizes, the first being the mansion once occupied by our honored President, Davis; the second the birth place of our chieftain, R. E. Lee, Virginia's great son. Virginians look at your own State, destroyed and made a slaughter pen by the very Government whose institutions you once admired. She is now dishonored, made desolate and left helpless. Your soldiers have fought for glory and renown. They left home, wives and children. They had seen the black horrors of war; but they went, inspired by God, truth and liberty, to fight for their country. What are our duties to them? Have they not a right to expect that we would cherish their memories? We should die as they have died before us, unblemished. The death knell of liberty was sounded at Appomattox. I have not been pardoned; have not asked for it; would not get it if I did. The cause lives, if not in the men in the women. The women carried on the war. The noble women and children who have lost husbands and fathers are entitled to our respect. We have no country, but we have some means to divide with them. There must be a comfortable and honorable provision made for the wife and child of every Confederate soldier. Virginia is my native State, thank God. I am proud of it. I have never seen the man that was ashamed of it. Maryland was trammelled and could not assist us during the war; but now she is ready to pour out her treasure to help the suffering widows and orphans of Virginia. There are only six thousand widows in the South, and our eight millions of people must at once provide for them. The children must be educated. We know your influence and your power, and we expect you to do it. I have stopped the men beating the wounded soldier off the battle-field and have made them lay him down to die, and go back to the fight. I have realized the bitter anguish of the wives and children for this duty. They call upon you now to fight to give food and raiment to their suffering children. The day of retribution is coming, and every man will receive his reward.

General Wise was then introduced. He said this was a touching appeal made by General Rosser, whom he seconded, who was only yesterday the champion of the cause that fell. No arm now can strike for it. We can only now repair our loss. The appeal for aid for our widows and orphans comes from one of Virginia's sons. Have I been spared to see the cause die out before me? What evidence have we that that cause has died out? But when we see widows wail or hear an orphan cry, I feel then the cause has indeed died out. If you let one of them wail, you may well say the cause is dead. It shall be to your cost. Should every man and woman in the South give it up, I never will—never, never. I care not how much more of misery may be piled upon me, it will only be a moment reaching to heaven to reach heaven's ear. You never were worthy the cause if you let it die out. We are wailing and in want. My God! what a widow Virginia herself is! That is an aching agony that God knows how I endured it. But I have endured it. The men whom I commanded were all my children. I looked at them not as a Martinet would, but as citizens who were defending a noble commonwealth, and we cared not for victory but for war. Never has there been such unexampled heroism. When they followed me through disaster and defeat, the glory that was in my heart was that they knew I loved them. I would have loved them for that devotion and self-sacrifice in any cause half as good. I have wept over many of them whom I saw fall by the enemy's bullet as I would over my son. When I die let me have this old gray coat wrapped in my gray overcoat. Leave the noble memorials you have begun, which are only vanity. The Confederate dead all, all sleep well, thank God. But the women—the wife that never knew want—who could not work—who [illegible] all that suffer. This is what the children and widow of the Confederate soldier now need. The mother will feel proud if you educate her noble child to emulate the heroism of his father to strike for the same cause. That enemy who undertook to conquer the Southern people, three millions would not cover the number who were laid *hors de combat*. Eight hundred thousand will cover the Confederate loss. We must provide an asylum for both widow and orphans. We can raise the means by the plan proposed, and let the proceeds be invested in profitable account. Let no widow wail, no orphan want. I have never had the heart to see a man want when I had a crumb for myself. Don't look out for those that want, and you shall be blessed by heaven. If you are not you are an infidel people. [illegible] God, give and relieve. Virginia shall thrive and be stronger than ever. Only prove if you are not fighting, yet you are still sublimely unconquered.

VICTOR HUGO.

The Exiled Poet and His Island Home—The Annual Christmas Fete at Guernsey—The Great Writer's Charitable Works—A Speech by Him.

[From the London Daily News, January 2.]

It is now ten years since a protest published against a violation of the sacred right of asylum was made a pretext to drive from the Island of Jersey the Frenchmen who had sought refuge there after the *coup d'état* of December, 1851. To that act of expulsion the sister island of Guernsey owes to-day the immense honor of sheltering one of the master minds of Europe—Victor Hugo. In this beautiful little island of the Norman Archipelago the latest works of his imagination have been written, and it is to Guernsey, as "the rock of hospitality and of liberty," that he has dedicated the last of his books, the "Toilers of the Sea." But it is not only in wreathing round her rocks the flowers of his genius that Victor Hugo tenders to his asylum thanks for her hospitality. Guernsey gives to the exiled poet a refuge; the poet gives to the poor of Guernsey a tender and generous assistance, and his name is as well known amongst the destitute children of Porte St. Pierre, whom he makes the sharers of his bounty, as his fame is familiar to the thinking portion of mankind, who know him through his genius. "Poor children are, perhaps, the most affecting objects on the earth; to them we owe benevolence and succor." These were his words, and they have not been the mere expressions of useless sympathy, for once every week twenty-two poor children assemble to a substantial dinner in his house, and at the end of December takes place the annual feast and distribution of clothing, which may be called the Christmas number of the great writer's charitable works. There is no selection amongst these children on account of creed or country. Channel Islanders, English, French and Irish (the last are not the fewest,) are all welcome, and the sole claim to hospitality is to want it. It is now five years since this little institution of a fortnightly dinner was first established by Mr. Hugo, and each year he has had the satisfaction of seeing his example more widely followed in the different parts of Europe by many who wish to benefit their suffering fellow creatures. On Thursday last, the 20th December, the annual Christmas *fete* took place at Hauteville House, in Guernsey. There were assembled some forty-two poor children, varying in age from three to twelve years; all looked happy and joyous, and seemed perfectly at home in the house, and in the presence of their host. The *fete* was divided into three parts—an excellent lunch, a distribution of clothing, and a Christmas-tree. Previous to the distribution, Victor Hugo addressed his guests and visitors in the following words:

"LADIES AND GENTLEMEN: You are aware of the object of this little meeting. It is what, for want of a better term, I call the festival of poor little children. [illegible]"

M. Hugo explained the idea which first led him to establish this fortnightly dinner, an idea, he said, which had its origin in a report upon the diet of poor children, made eighteen years ago by the Medical Academy of Paris.

[illegible]

[illegible] this celebration of the *fete*. And may I say all this? [illegible] In support of the beneficial effects arising from the adoption of this system in other countries, M. Hugo read extracts from newspapers—the *Pall Mall* journal and the Treasurer of the Ragged Children's Dinner Fund, writing to the last-named, had stated that during the late epidemic in London not one death from cholera had taken place among two hundred poor children who had thus been nourished. [illegible]

"This, ladies and gentlemen, is my only [illegible]"

Many know the marvels of Victor Hugo's pen; few are acquainted with the charm of his voice, and only those who have heard him speak in public can realize the [illegible] utterance which vibrates in [illegible]. In Hauteville House, on Thursday last, all stood upon the same level of equality, no invitations were issued, the doors were open to whoever thought fit to enter, and the only reserved seats were for the poor. It seemed a place where class distinctions were for a time at least forgotten, and all met together, without envy or embarrassment, on the common ground of a great man's humanity.

AN ELOPEMENT AND ITS RESULTS.

Energetic Conduct on the Part of a Lady's Relatives.

(From the Washington Star, January 15.)

About four weeks ago a young gentleman who gave his name as Nye, applied for board at the boarding house of Mr. Park, on C street, between Second and Third streets, with a young lady who he represented as his wife, and asked to see the rooms. The keeper of the house showed the pair several rooms, and finally they chose the back parlor, into which the young man had a piano placed for the lady, and soon they were living comfortably. The young man, as also the lady, informed the other occupants of the house that they had recently been married, and that he being a mail agent, couldn't be home during the day. He appeared to be very regular in his habits, and was at home every evening, and in a short time they were looked upon by their fellow-boarders as quite an acquisition. Christmas times came, and the couple mixed with the others in the amusements gotten up in the house, and seemed to enjoy the fun amazingly, but on New Year's eve there came a change. The occupants of the house had mostly retired about ten o'clock, not feeling inclined to "watch the New Year in;" but were doomed to have precious little sleep. About eleven o'clock the jingling of the door-bell aroused some of the occupants, and the servant found at the door a stout, middle-aged lady, accompanied by an able-bodied young man. They informed the servant that the lady was the mother, and the gentleman was the brother of Mrs. Nye, whom they wished to see, and asked which was the room of the couple. The servant designated the room in question, and started up stairs, but had not gone many steps before screams of "murder" from the room alarmed the house. The proprietor, Mr. Park, sprang out of bed, and hastily attempted to don his nightshirt for thicker apparel; but the frequency of the cries and the din from the room, induced him to disregard all laws of etiquette, and down stairs he went to the room in question, followed by some of the boarders. Here they found that Mr. and Mrs. Nye had been hauled from bed, the former by the big brother, and the latter by the mother of the lady. The young man was walking into Mr. Nye with a stout stick, which he used mostly on his victim's head, when he, finding discretion the better part of valor, made a break for the window, carrying the greater portion of the sash down with him, and took refuge in the stable. While this was going on the mother had her daughter over her knee and was applying raw-hide to raw hide, giving her the language of the witness, "Hail Columbia." The spectators thinking that there should be moderation in all things, interfered and stopped this castigation, and by the explanations of the parties, from which it appeared that the daughter had been recently married to a gentleman in New York, and had run away from him and come here, taking up with Mr. Nye, who had been a former lover.

The mother and son were induced to leave the house, and the daughter retired to bed, suffering smartly from the effects of the raw-hiding, and Mr. Nye came out of his hiding-place in the stable after the coast was clear.

The trouble was not all over yet, however, and in about an hour, there was another ring of the door-bell. The servant was admonished to be careful whom she let in, but opened the door ajar, when the former visitors pushed forcibly past her, and went directly to the room of Mr. and Mrs. Nye, from which the brother dragged the former from the bed, and gave him another tremendous whacking, continuing to apply the stick until he was stopped by the proprietor of the house and boarders, who went to the rescue. At this visit the mother did not use the whip, but, while the son was attacking Nye, gave the daughter a terrible tongue-lashing. At length the mother and son were induced to leave the house, which invitation was finally complied with. On turning their attention to the injured man, they found that he was badly cut, and they took him to a neighboring drug store where his wounds were dressed.

The following morning, the young couple, doubtless thinking that their quarters were getting too hot for them, suddenly left the house, and the following day, their baggage was sent for by the porter of a hotel, the piano being left as security for the board bill.

THE RANDALL BILL.

Proposed Changes in the National Banking Law.

Our Washington despatches state that the Committee on Banking are favorably disposed toward the adoption of the scheme known as the Randall Bill, which substitutes legal tender notes for National Bank notes, and requires the banks to give up their bonds and their notes and reclaim in return their greenbacks.

We publish below a copy of a bill which was introduced into the House of Representatives by Mr. S. J. Randall, of Pennsylvania, on the 7th January, and referred to the Committee on Banking and Commerce:

[illegible]

THE GRAIN TRAFFIC.

A Bill for the Regulation of Warehouses in the State of Illinois.

Important Provisions Concerning the Storage of Grain.

Proposed Restrictions on Warehousemen.

The following is a copy of the bill introduced in the Illinois State Senate, yesterday, by Mr. Eastman, of Chicago, in relation to grain warehouses and the storage of grain:

SECTION 1. *Be it enacted by the People of the State of Illinois, represented in the General Assembly*, [illegible]

INDIANA.

Re-Districting of the State.

Mr. Mason has introduced a bill in the Indiana Legislature providing for Congressional Districts as follows:

[illegible]

THE OCEAN YACHT RACE.

[illegible]

THE SPIRIT OF REBELLION.

Generals Wise and Rosser on the Rampage—They Declare the Cause of the Rebellion not Lost—Wise Anxious to be Buried in a Gray Overcoat—The South "Sublimely Unconquered."

[Richmond (Va.) Correspondence (January 16) of the New York Herald.]

A large assemblage of citizens at one of the leading churches here was addressed this evening by Generals Rosser and Henry A. Wise on the subject of relief of the widows of Confederate soldiers. The addresses of both were warmly received and frequently applauded.

General Rosser said he was here as the champion of the cause of liberty and freedom, to awake the echoes of the country from North to South in behalf of the honored dead; to lay before you the claims of the widows and orphans of the numberless dead. Our duties to them are to do something [illegible]

[illegible]

AN ELOPEMENT AND ITS RESULTS.

Energetic Conduct on the Part of a Lady's Relatives.

[From the Washington Star, January [illegible]]

About four weeks ago a young gentleman who gave his name as Nye, appeared at the boarding house of Mr. Park, [illegible]

[illegible]

THE RANDALL BILL.

[illegible]

VICTOR HUGO.

The Exiled Poet and His Island Home—The Annual Christmas Fete at Guernsey—The Great Writer's Charitable Works—A Speech by Him.

[From the London Daily News, January 2.]

It is now ten years since a protest published against a violation of the sacred right of asylum was made a pretext to drive from the island of Jersey the Frenchmen who had sought refuge there after the coup d'etat of December, 1851. [illegible]

[illegible]

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[illegible]

THE OCEAN YACHT RACE.

Honors to the Yachtsmen—The Banquet at Cowes—The Presentation to the Queen—The Dinner with Prince Alfred—Movements of the Yachts.

[From the London Times, December 31.]

The extraordinary, yet very natural excitement under which Cowes has labored during the past week, and in which, indeed, every town and hamlet in the kingdom have in a certain lesser degree participated [illegible]

THE PRESENTATION TO THE QUEEN.

[From the London Times, Dec. 31.]

[illegible]

THE DINNER WITH PRINCE ALFRED.

[illegible]

MOVEMENTS OF THE YACHTS.

[illegible]

Surratt in Rome.

[illegible]

Terrible Accident.

[From the Cairo Democrat, January 15.]

[illegible]

THE CANALPORT AVENUE MURDER.

The Trial of James Foley Concluded—Arguments—Instructions to the Jury—The Verdict.

The Prisoner—His Demeanor—His Poor Mother.

Guilty of Murder, with Recommendation to Mercy.

[illegible]

THE BOARD OF HEALTH BILL.

The Objections of the Common Council—Reply by the Citizens' Committee.

To the Editor of the Chicago Tribune:

[illegible]

THE WEATHER.

Although we have now passed mid-winter, and the earth is well on the way toward the summer solstice, this region has as yet experienced very little of the severe cold which usually comes long before this. [illegible]

FINANCIAL AND COMMERCIAL.

MONETARY.

THURSDAY EVENING, January 17, 1867.

The Money market continues very stringent and borrowers find great difficulty in negotiating loans. There is no change in the rates of discount, and the market generally presents no new features.

Exchange was in limited supply and firm, with transactions between banks at 25 cents discount [illegible]

[illegible]

COMMERCIAL.

THURSDAY EVENING, January 17, 1867.

The following tables show the receipts and shipments of Produce during the past twenty-four hours:

RECEIPTS PAST TWENTY-FOUR HOURS.

[illegible]

SHIPMENTS PAST TWENTY-FOUR HOURS.

[illegible]

There was a good attendance on 'Change to-day, and the Produce markets generally were characterized with a firmer feeling, though the volume of business exhibited no activity.

[illegible]

St. Croix Lumber Trade.

[illegible]

Philadelphia Cattle Market—January 15.

[illegible]

Erie Canal Tolls.

[illegible]

SHORTAGE BETWEEN CARRIERS.

Important Decision by the Supreme Court on the Question—The Law of Commercial Customs.

[From the Detroit Tribune, January 16.]

[illegible]

The Cincinnati Whiskey Trade.

[illegible]

CHICAGO LIVE STOCK MARKET.

[illegible]

CATTLE SALES TO-DAY.

[illegible]

HOG SALES TODAY.

[illegible]

CHICAGO DAILY MARKET.

[illegible]

RAILROAD TIME TABLE.

[illegible]

Special Notices.

[illegible]

The Bitter Fruits of Bad Bitters.

[illegible]

A Valuable Medicine.

[illegible]

Prepared Oil of Palm and Mace.

[illegible]

Dr. James.

[illegible]

Your Destiny—What is it?

[illegible]

The Healing Pool and House of Mercy.

[illegible]

Private Matters.

[illegible]

Dr. Bigelow.

[illegible]

Dr. Thomson.

[illegible]

Hair Restorative.

THE [illegible]

London Hair Color Restorer! London Hair Color Restorer! London Hair Color Restorer!

SMITH & DWYER.

LIFE, GROWTH, VIGOR!

[illegible]

Gift Enterprises.

GREAT WATCH SALE ON THE POPULAR ONE PRICE PLAN.

[illegible]

Business Cards.

BLAIR & JEFFERSON, COMMISSION MERCHANTS, [illegible] MEMPHIS, TENN.

GEST, HATTEN & CO., Wholesale Commission Merchants, No. 50 McGaa-st., DENVER, COLORADO.

DRESSED HOGS! STENCILS AND WEIGHT LISTS [illegible]

Hair Dye.

HILL'S HAIR DYE—50 Cents—Black [illegible]

BATCHELOR'S HAIR DYE. [illegible]

Legal.

TRUSTEE'S SALE—Public notice is [illegible]

Monday, the 21st day of January inst., [illegible]

Sleighs.

SLEIGHS! SLEIGHS!

Fine Finished Sleighs.

[illegible]

KIMBALL BROS. & CO.

Partnership.

THE FIRM OF McGINNESS & CO. [illegible]

Chicago, Jan. 17, 1867.

C. McGINNESS

[illegible]

Transportation.

ONLY DIRECT LINE TO FRANCE. The General Transatlantic Company's [illegible]

Proposals.

GOVERNMENT SALE. [illegible]

HARBOR WORKS AT GRAND HAVEN [illegible]

City Notices.

COLLECTOR'S NOTICE—State of [illegible]

COLLECTOR'S NOTICE—State of [illegible]

WANT OF STAMINA,

Constitutional Weakness.

EFFECT OF HOSTETTER'S BITTERS IN CASES OF

General Debility.

[illegible]

HOSTETTER'S STOMACH BITTERS

[illegible]

HOSTETTER'S BITTERS

Bowel Complaints, Colic, Diarrhoea, Dysentery, Cholera Morbus, and Constipation.

[illegible]

Chronic Diarrhoea.

[illegible]

HOSTETTER'S STOMACH BITTERS

[illegible]

HOSTETTER'S BITTERS

[illegible]

HOSTETTER'S BITTERS

The Three most Important Periods of Life.

[illegible]

HOSTETTER'S BITTERS

[illegible]

BITTERS

[illegible]

BITTERS

[illegible]

Prepared and sold by HOSTETTER & SMITH, Pittsburgh, Pa.

FOR SALE BY DRUGGISTS [illegible]

Chicago Tribune.

FRIDAY, JANUARY 18, 1867.

THE CITY.

[illegible]

THE HAZELTON PIANO.—The agents for the Hazelton Piano in this city—N. Dye & Son, No. 104 Randolph street—desire us to call attention to the following note addressed to them under date of November [illegible], by A. De Anguera, tuner and repairer, at No. [illegible] Park avenue. [illegible]

[illegible]

AMUSEMENTS.

[illegible]

THE STEWART DIVORCE CASE.

Eighth Day of the Trial.

The Michigan City Fiasco—Where Were the Coal-Heaver Detectives?—The Card of Dr. Nathans—Set in the Stewart Room.

Different Opinions as to the Reputation of Defendant—Good, Questionable, Fast and Bad.

A Disturber Fined.

[illegible]

AFTERNOON SESSION.

[illegible]

Grand Jury of the United States Court.

Yesterday the Grand Jury of the United States Court finished its labors after a sitting since January [illegible]. The following indictments were found:

James E. Champlin, two indictments, for counterfeiting.

[illegible]

CURLING.

Match Between the Clubs of Chicago and Milwaukee.

[illegible]

Innings.	C. R.	M. R.	Innings.	M. R.	C. R.
[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]

Total: Milwaukee [illegible]; Chicago [illegible].

Our New Fire Engine.

[illegible]

LOCAL MATTERS.

[illegible]

R. R. Club of C. O. H. A. A.—[illegible]

[illegible]

Crime in France.

A Paris letter says:

"The French papers of the last week have recorded some frightful murder almost every day, and in many instances the murderers were in respectable positions in society. [illegible]"

FROM WASHINGTON.

The Test Oath in the Post Office Department.

A Curious Expose—How Mail Contracts are Parceled Out for the Benefit of ex-rebels—Mr. Byron Tyson and His Official Circular.

[Special Correspondence of the Chicago Tribune.]

WASHINGTON, D. C., January 14.

I have been considerably interested during the last week in a matter connected with the Post Office Department. Ex-Governor Randall is certainly as clever and accommodating toward his political friends in the South, the late rebels, as any one of them can reasonably wish him to be. He can't exactly set aside the test-oath, for it is embodied in a law of the land—passed by the "Rump Congress," to be sure, yet hardly to be ignored at present—but he kindly connives at the most flagrant violations of its spirit, if not of its very letter. The case of Byron Tyson is in point, and furnishes a charming illustration of Mr. Randall's fitness for a place in Andrew Johnson's Cabinet.

It is not probable that many loyal Northern men saw the advertisement that Mr. Tyson had printed in the newspapers early last fall, for it was intended only for Southern circulation. He offered therein to aid the ex-rebels in evading the test oath as applied to mail contractors; bids could be made in his name; he would take the oath, and then, for a small per centage, he would assign the contracts to any Southern man who wanted them. Of the Northern men who did see this card, probably nine-tenths supposed it to emanate from some one of the numerous half-crazy creatures drifting about the capital. But Mr. Tyson knew what he was about, and knew, too, who was at the head of the Post Office Department. The books of that branch of the General Government show that he is the ostensible contractor for more mail routes than any other one man in the country. He has just published a circular letter "to the People of the South," setting forth "a plan by which native-born Southerners can become interested in mail contracts." In this precious document he gives a list of twenty-six "routes upon which contracts have lately been awarded to me." Mark that the words show these to be only a part of his contracts. The list covers routes in eight Southern States, and gives the names of the persons to whom they have been assigned. Mr. Tyson's way of doing business is set forth as follows:

[illegible]

This whole circular reveals such magnificent contempt for law, alike on the part of Mr. Tyson and Mr. Randall, that it is hardly necessary to call attention to salient points. [illegible]

What shall be said of a Cabinet officer who thus openly and shamefully violates one of the laws [illegible]? [illegible] What shall be said of a Postmaster General who gives an official endorsement to such a man and such a plan? ISRAEL.

FROM DES MOINES.

Action of the Agricultural College Board—Progress on the College Building—The Weather, etc.

[Special Despatch to the Chicago Tribune.]

DES MOINES, January 17.

The Agricultural College Board, which has been in session for some days in this city, adjourned yesterday, after having transacted all the business before them. [illegible]

FROM NASHVILLE.

Particulars of a Recent Brutal Murder—No Tennessee Congressmen to Be Elected at Present.

[Special Despatch to the Chicago Tribune.]

NASHVILLE, January 17.

[illegible]

FROM ST. LOUIS.

Arrival of Colored Troops—Theatrical Litigants.

[Special Despatch to the Chicago Tribune.]

ST. LOUIS, January 17.

The *Westliche Post* assails the Missouri *Democrat* to-day violently for its abuse of Senator Trumbull.

The Sixty-fifth (colored) Missouri Volunteers, commanded by Brigadier General Edgington, arrived in the city last night by rail from Cairo. [illegible]

FROM MILWAUKEE.

Anniversary Banquet—Visual Sales—Meeting of the Grand Encampment of Odd Fellows.

[Special Despatch to the Chicago Tribune.]

MILWAUKEE, January 17.

[illegible]

FROM MADISON.

The Cold Term—Legislature—Building Progress.

[Special Despatch to the Chicago Tribune.]

MADISON, Wis., January 17.

Weather here to-day was the coldest of the season. [illegible]

CENTRAL AND SOUTH AMERICA.

Account of the Cholera on the Isthmus—Destruction of the Chilian and Peruvian Fleets.

SAN FRANCISCO, January 17.—Steamer America, from San Juan del Sur, has arrived. [illegible]

FROM LOUISVILLE.

Trial of a Murderer—Railroad Project.

LOUISVILLE, January 17.—In the Louisville Circuit Court the trial of Tutweiler, for the murder of Brady, last June, is progressing. [illegible]

Weather Reports.

PHILADELPHIA, January 17.—[illegible]

[illegible]

West India Items.

NEW YORK, January 17.—[illegible]

The Cuban Telegraph.

CHARLESTON, January 17.—[illegible]

Burglars Caught.

LEAVENWORTH, January 17.—[illegible]

MARKETS BY TELEGRAPH.

New York Financial News.

NEW YORK, January 17.

[illegible]

The Produce Markets.

MILWAUKEE.

[illegible]

NASHVILLE.

[illegible]

MEMPHIS.

[illegible]

SAN FRANCISCO.

[illegible]

NEW ORLEANS.

[illegible]

PHILADELPHIA.

[illegible]

Albany Live Stock Market.

[Special Despatch to the Chicago Tribune.]

ALBANY, January 17.

[illegible]

New York Provision Market.

[Special Despatch to the Chicago Tribune.]

NEW YORK, January 17.

[illegible]

Foreign Freights.

[Special Despatch to the Chicago Tribune.]

NEW YORK, January 17.

[illegible]

New York Grocery Market.

[Special Despatch to the Chicago Tribune.]

NEW YORK, January 17.

Groceries—No sales.

Sugar—Nominally unchanged.

Coffee—Nominally unchanged.

New York Breadstuffs Market.

[Special Despatch to the Chicago Tribune.]

NEW YORK, January 17.

Flour and wheat better held, but the storm checked business.

Corn and Oats—Much better tone.

New York Dry Goods Market.

NEW YORK, January 17.

Dry goods market very dull. No change in rates. Domestic cotton firm. On other goods prices are unchanged.

New York Live Stock Market.

NEW YORK, January 17.

[illegible]

Rates of Exchange in San Francisco.

SAN FRANCISCO, January 17.

[illegible]

Pittsburgh Petroleum Market.

[illegible]

BALTIMORE.

[illegible]

CINCINNATI.

[illegible]

ST. LOUIS.

[illegible]

BUFFALO.

[illegible]

MARRIED.

[illegible]

DIED.

[illegible]

Amusements.

COL. WOOD'S MUSEUM.

[illegible]

McVICKER'S THEATRE.

[illegible]

CECILE RUSH.

IDA LEE; OR THE ORPHAN OF LOWOOD.

[illegible]

CROSBY'S OPERA HOUSE.

JOHN DILLON.

Miss Johanna Claussen.

[illegible]

WITKOWSKY HALL.

BRANCH OF THE

New York Museum of Anatomy,

WITKOWSKY HALL,

176 Clark-st., corner of Monroe.

[illegible]

Osteology, Myology, Dermatology,

[illegible]

RISTORI—Crosby's Opera House.

[illegible]

Mad. Adelaide Ristori.

[illegible]

Auction Sales.

GILBERT & SAMPSON, GENERAL AUCTIONEERS.

On FRIDAY, January 18th, at 10 o'clock, we will sell

AT AUCTION,

AN ELEGANT ASSORTMENT OF FURNITURE,

[illegible]

GILBERT & SAMPSON, Auctioneers.

DANIEL SCOTT & CO.

AUCTIONEERS AND COMMISSION MERCHANTS,

164 Lake-st., cor. LaSalle, Chicago.

[illegible]

WM. A. BUTTERS & CO.,

Auctioneers & Commission Merchants

44 & 46 RANDOLPH-ST.,

Between State-st. and Wabash-av.

Hold regular sales, at their salesrooms, of

DRY GOODS, CLOTHING, BOOTS, SHOES, &C., Every WEDNESDAY and THURSDAY.

FURNITURE, CARPETS, &c., every SATURDAY.

AUCTION—Wednesday, Jan. 23d, 1867

CARPETING,

[illegible]

AUCTION—Dry Goods—Monday, Jan. [illegible]

[illegible]

General Notices.

MONEY! MONEY! MONEY!

The best invention of the age, and more money in it than any other now known.

Mansfield's Non-Explosive Oil,

[illegible]

D. MANSFIELD & CO., Room 11, No. 17 LaSalle-st., Chicago.

Real Estate—Country.

FOR SALE—Or Exchange—An eligibly [illegible]

Oil.

KOH-I-NOOR—[illegible]

To Rent—Houses.

TO RENT—Or for sale, house and barn [illegible]

TO RENT—Three new two-story [illegible]

TO RENT—On the South Side, house [illegible]

TO RENT—A cottage of six rooms, &c., [illegible]

TO RENT—Cottage house, brick basement, [illegible]

TO RENT—No. 730 Wabash-av., a large [illegible]

To Rent—Rooms.

TO RENT—Two pleasant, unfurnished rooms, [illegible]

TO RENT—Furnished rooms, with or without board, in a private family, at No. 13 [illegible]

TO RENT—Three large, desirable rooms, [illegible]

TO RENT—And furniture for sale—[illegible]

TO RENT—A nicely furnished front room, [illegible]

TO RENT—And furniture for Sale—A [illegible]

To Rent—Stores, Offices, &c

TO RENT—One-half of a store on South Clark-st., in the very best location in the city. Address P. O. Box 365.

TO RENT—Very desirable office rooms, [illegible]

TO RENT—And furniture for sale, a [illegible]

TO RENT—Third, fourth and fifth [illegible]

TO RENT—Desirable offices on the second floor of "Dickey's Building," [illegible] JOHN DeKOVEN, Northwestern National Bank.

TO RENT—An office, with or without furniture. See W. F. HARMS, No. 145 South Clark-st.

TO RENT—Store, and lease and fixtures for sale. [illegible]

TO RENT—Part of store, fitted up in [illegible]

TO RENT—One of the most desirable offices in this city. [illegible] Call at 133 South Clark-st., Room 16.

TO RENT—Store, cornering on Clark-st., between Monroe and Lake-sts. [illegible]

Wanted—To Rent.

WANTED—To Rent—On and after April 1, a comfortable furnished house [illegible] HARRY RICHMOND, Box [illegible]

WANTED—To Rent—Four or five good rooms, [illegible]

WANTED—To Rent—A house of 9 to 11 rooms, [illegible]

WANTED—To Rent—A pleasant unfurnished [illegible]

WANTED—To Rent—Parties who [illegible]

Business Chances.

WANTED—A party having $15,000 to [illegible]

FOR SALE—Fine Chance—$2,000 to [illegible]

FOR SALE—A stock of hardware, [illegible]

FOR SALE—Various business chances [illegible]

FOR SALE—Drug Store. Any person [illegible]

FOR SALE—One first-class store, stock and fixtures, [illegible]

FOR SALE—Packing house for hand [illegible]

FOR SALE—Grocery store, with stock [illegible]

Boarding.

BOARDING—One large unfurnished [illegible]

BOARDING—Pleasant rooms, with board, [illegible]

BOARDING—Four gentlemen can be accommodated with board at 130 Third-av.

BOARDING—Wanted, boarders at the [illegible]

BOARDING—Pleasant rooms and first class board [illegible]

BOARDING—Two good rooms vacant [illegible]

BOARDING—At 823 Michigan-av. A [illegible]

BOARDING—One desirable room with [illegible]

BOARDING—A large furnished room, [illegible]

BOARDING—One or two gentlemen can be accommodated [illegible]

BOARDING—Two gentlemen can obtain pleasant rooms and good board [illegible]

BOARDING—A furnished room, with [illegible] Apply at 174 West Washington-st.

BOARDING—At 8 Eldridge-court, one [illegible]

BOARDING—In a private family, where there are no other boarders. [illegible]

BOARDING—A few day boarders can be accommodated [illegible]

BOARDING—Gentlemen wishing good board [illegible]

BOARDING—A desirable room, with good board, [illegible]

Board Wanted.

BOARD—By a gentleman and wife, on South Side, [illegible]

BOARD—A young gentleman desires a room in private family. [illegible]

BOARD—Two good front rooms, with first-class board, [illegible]

Machinery.

FOR SALE—Portable Engines—4, 6, [illegible]

FOR SALE—A second-hand Buckley [illegible] Apply to the TRIBUNE COMPANY.

FOR SALE—10, 12 and 14-horse portable Engines [illegible]

FOR SALE—Three 8-horse power upright engines; [illegible]

FOR SALE—Cheap—A medium Cylinder [illegible]

WANTED—Printing presses. A first-class [illegible]

FOR SALE—One of J. & J. C. Holyland's cracker machines, [illegible]

THE LANE & BODLEY

Portable Circular Saw Mills,

PORTABLE STEAM ENGINES,

[illegible]

Horses, Carriages, &c.

A TEAM of bay horses, of about 1,100 [illegible]

Wanted—Male Help.

BOOKKEEPERS, SALESMEN, &c.

WANTED—A competent man to [illegible]

WANTED—A drug clerk. Apply at 90 West Madison-st.

WANTED—Salesmen who can engage [illegible]

WANTED—Competent male teachers [illegible]

WANTED—A good office boy, about [illegible]

TRADES.

WANTED—An upholsterer on [illegible]

WANTED—A first class carriage [illegible]

WANTED—Tinners at F. A. Stack's [illegible]

Wanted—Female Help.

HOUSE SERVANTS.

WANTED—A good girl to take care of a baby [illegible]

WANTED—At 776 Michigan-av., a good cook, washer and ironer.

WANTED—A good girl to cook, wash and iron. [illegible]

WANTED—At 363 Michigan-av., a girl to do chamberwork and washing. [illegible]

WANTED—A good colored girl to do chamberwork at 363 Michigan-av.

Employment Agencies.

WANTED—This Day—15 wood choppers [illegible]

WANTED—This Day—25 woodchoppers, [illegible]

WANTED—Young men in the country, [illegible]

WANTED—3 assistant bookkeepers, [illegible]

WANTED—1,000 men to go South, [illegible]

WANTED—Males and females that [illegible]

Wanted—Miscellaneous.

WANTED—To dispose of the school [illegible]

WANTED—Day boarders, at Gilbert's Dining Rooms, 46 and 48 Clark-st., the best place to board in the city.

WANTED—100 men, with cash capital [illegible]

WANTED—To buy an engine and boiler, [illegible]

WANTED—Bring out your old goods [illegible]

WANTED—That man who has a little [illegible]

WANTED—A good reliable man, with [illegible]

WANTED—Parties having a manufacturing [illegible]

WANTED—A man in every county in [illegible]

WANTED—Men of small means looking [illegible]

WANTED—A man having $150 to [illegible]

WANTED—We have some [illegible]

WANTED—Soldiers interested to call [illegible] A. GOODRICH, Attorney at Law, 124 Dearborn-st., Room 3.

Real Estate—City.

IMPROVED.

FOR SALE—The undersigned will sell [illegible]

FOR SALE—A new two story building, [illegible]

FOR SALE—A large and elegantly finished house, [illegible]

FOR SALE—A very desirable house and lot, [illegible]

FOR SALE—Four houses, fronting [illegible]

FOR SALE—A story and a half cottage, [illegible]

FOR SALE—Cheap—New frame house [illegible]

FOR SALE—A new two-story frame [illegible]

FOR SALE—Cheap—An elegant marble front residence, [illegible]

FOR SALE—Three first-class stores, [illegible]

UNIMPROVED.

FOR SALE—Clark-st. property—Lot [illegible]

FOR SALE—A fine lot on Wabash-av., [illegible]

FOR SALE—Two choice lots, near Lincoln Park, [illegible]

FOR SALE—Six lots in Ashland's Addition, [illegible]

FOR SALE—Corner lot, 125 feet on [illegible]

FOR SALE—[illegible]

For Sale.

FOR SALE—Prop. "Genesee Chief" [illegible]

FOR SALE—The propeller "Allegheny," [illegible]

FOR SALE—Pig Iron—300 tons best [illegible]

FOR SALE—Granger's Boston Merchant Tailoring House, [illegible]

FOR SALE—At Granger's, overcoats [illegible]

FOR SALE—Two safes, at a bargain, at 158 Dearborn-st.

FOR SALE—The entire stock of furniture [illegible]

FOR SALE—Schooner A. [illegible]

Pianos.

FOR SALE—One of Hallet & Davis' [illegible]

Situations Wanted.

MALES.

SITUATION—Wanted—By a [illegible]

SITUATION—Wanted—In a [illegible]

SITUATION—Wanted—A [illegible]

SITUATION—Wanted—By a [illegible]

SITUATION—Wanted—By a [illegible]

SITUATION—Wanted—By a [illegible]

SITUATION—Wanted—In a first-class [illegible]

SITUATION—Wanted—By a [illegible]

FEMALES.

SITUATION—Wanted—A lady of [illegible]

SITUATION—Wanted—A young [illegible]

SITUATION—Wanted—To do [illegible]

Agents Wanted.

AGENTS—Wanted—Smart and active [illegible]

AGENTS—Wanted—Gentlemen [illegible]

AGENTS—Wanted—Experienced [illegible]

AGENTS—Wanted—$150 per month [illegible]

AGENTS—Wanted—$5 per day [illegible]

AGENTS—Wanted—Price [illegible]

AGENTS—Wanted—In all parts of [illegible]

AGENTS—Wanted—For [illegible]

AGENTS—Wanted—For BARRETT'S LIFE OF LINCOLN. [illegible]

AGENTS—Wanted—For THE AM[illegible]

AGENTS—Wanted—Male and female [illegible]

AGENTS—Wanted—3 or 4 [illegible]

AGENTS—Wanted—Experienced [illegible]

AGENTS—Wanted—For the "Best [illegible]

AGENTS—Wanted—To canvass the city [illegible]

AGENTS—Wanted—Ladies of respectability [illegible]

AGENTS—Wanted—Everywhere [illegible]

AGENTS—Wanted—To sell our [illegible]

AGENTS—Wanted—Messrs. [illegible]

AGENTS—Wanted—To take orders for our new work "CHRIST AND THE TWELVE," [illegible]

AGENTS—Wanted—$2,500 to $5,000 [illegible]

AGENTS—Wanted—In every County [illegible]

AGENTS—Wanted—Teachers [illegible]

AGENTS—Wanted—THE [illegible]

Partners Wanted.

PARTNER—Wanted—Special or active [illegible]

PARTNER—Wanted—In an office [illegible]

PARTNER—Wanted—A business man [illegible]

PARTNER—Wanted—A thorough [illegible]

PARTNER—Wanted—The [illegible]

PARTNER—Wanted—In a good [illegible]

Personal.

PERSONAL—Will the [illegible]

PERSONAL—If Miss [illegible]

Lost and Found.

LOST—A large Newfoundland [illegible]

LOST—[illegible]

TAKEN UP—[illegible]

FROM EUROPE.

Last Evening's Despatches by Ocean Telegraph.

Conference Proposed by the Great Powers to Consider the Eastern Question.

Italian Church Property to be Heavily Taxed.

Discovery of a Plot to Assassinate the Pacha of Egypt.

Further Honors to the Winner of the Great Yacht Race.

FROM WASHINGTON.

Provisions of the Randall Currency Bill.

Text of the Bill to Regulate the Tenure of Civil Offices.

Belligerent Utterances of a Johnson Organ.

Resolutions Adopted by the Republican National Committee.

CONGRESS.

Senate—Passage of the Bill Regulating the Tenure of Office.

Senator Sumner's Speech Urging the Necessity of the Measure.

House—Further Debate of the Stevens Reconstruction Bill.

Damaging Effects of the Great Snow Storm at the East.

Further Details of the Lower Mississippi Steamboat Disaster.

FROM MEXICO.

The Liberals Closely Pressing the Retiring French Forces.

FROM EUROPE.

BY OCEAN TELEGRAPH.

THE EASTERN QUESTION.

[illegible]

ITALY.

FLORENCE, January 17.—The Italian Finance Minister has confirmed the announcement that the Government intends to tax the Church property to the extent of [illegible] livres.

FLORENCE, January 17.—Tonello's mission to Rome relative to the [illegible] has been satisfactorily ended. He will take leave of the Pope.

HUNGARY.

PESTH, January 17.—The Upper House of the Hungarian Diet unanimously passed Deak's address.

Latest Foreign Markets.

LIVERPOOL, January 17.—[illegible]

LONDON, January 17—Evening.—[illegible]

PARIS, January 17—Evening.—[illegible]

LONDON, January 17—Noon.—[illegible]

FROM WASHINGTON.

[Special Despatch to the Chicago Tribune.]

WASHINGTON, January 17.

[illegible]

[illegible]